

## MME. CAILLAUX TELLS HER STORY

Says She Killed Calmette to Prevent Her Husband Doing It.

BOUGHT A REVOLVER WITH EASY TRIGGER

Leading Motive, She Repeats, Was Desire to Prevent Publication of Her Private Letters.

Paris, March 24.—Mme. Caillaux declared today to the examining magistrate that it was her fear of the consequences of the publication of some private correspondence in "Le Figaro" that led her to assassinate Gaston Calmette, its editor, adding that she had been obsessed with the idea that her husband might be driven to commit the crime, and that she decided, therefore, to do it herself.

Mme. Caillaux had been taken from the prison of Saint-Lazare to the Palace of Justice by detectives. As she passed through the corridor leading to the court where the examination was to take place she saw a group of photographers and said: "Let them photograph me. Then I hope they will be satisfied."

When she entered the court M. Bourdard, the examining magistrate, said to her:

"Give us an account of what you did on Monday, the day you shot Gaston Calmette."

Began Busy Day at 8 a. m.

Mme. Caillaux replied: "Shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning I received Fernand Monier, chief of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, to whom I spoke, as I have previously said, on the question whether any legal means existed to prevent the publication of my private letters in 'Le Figaro'."

"Judge Monier was unable to make any suggestion on the subject. He left my house at 8:30 o'clock."

"I then answered a telephone call from the Foreign Office, when Pierre de Fougères, Assistant Master of Ceremonies, inquired what time I and my husband should go to dinner at the Italian Embassy that evening. I took the opportunity to tell M. Fougères that I wanted him to arrange the places at a dinner I was to give on March 23, at which the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and his wife were to be present."

"I then telephoned to my hairdresser to come to the house at 7 p. m. I was undressed and then visited my dentist. Afterward I drove to the Ministry of Finance and told my husband what Judge Monier had said. My husband was furious. He exclaimed: 'Then there is nothing else for me to do except to go and break his neck.'"

"I did not doubt at that moment that my husband intended to commit some act of extreme violence. In this state of mind we took our luncheon together at home. The meal was a wretched one. Our cook, who was to leave us that very evening, had neglected her work. I could eat nothing, as I was accustomed to a severe diet."

Frightened at Husband's Words.

Mme. Caillaux seemed to recollect keenly while she was relating it the annoyance that she had suffered throughout that day. She continued:

"Although we both talked a good deal about the bad quality of the luncheon, I was in reality becoming more and more aware of the nervousness of my husband. I could think of no means to prevent the publication of two letters which I feared would appear in the newspaper."

"My fright over my husband's words grew, and I felt the imperative necessity of taking some step against the editor of 'Le Figaro.'"

"I felt so nervous and irritated that it seemed impossible for me to go to the Italian Embassy that evening, and I telephoned that I was ill. Then more than ever I became obsessed with the desire to go to see Gaston Calmette. A terrible fear clutched me lest my husband, who was a remarkably good shot, should kill M. Calmette. In my delirium I already pictured to my mind the figure of my husband on the prisoner's bench, and I was already confronted with the consequences of such a frightful tragedy."

What added to my anguish was a deep personal, conscientious scruple, for it was useless to conceal from myself that I should be the involuntary cause of this terrible drama."

Mme. Caillaux told of her movements on the afternoon of the crime, among them being her visit to a gunsmith to buy a revolver. M. Bourdard interrupted her to ask if at this moment she had planned her act of violence against M. Calmette.

"Not entirely," she replied. "The idea was then only beginning to take root."

Mme. Caillaux declared she had purchased a revolver, after refusing one in which the trigger worked too hard, for protection on nights in the country during the electoral campaign of her husband, whom she intended to accompany. After buying the weapon Mme. Caillaux sent home and later left for the office of "Le Figaro."

Thought France Needed Caillaux.

"France and the Republic have need of you. I do not want you to sacrifice yourself."

Before going to the office of "Le Figaro" Mme. Caillaux had left this note for her husband:

"The witness told of her cordial greeting by the editor when she reached the office of 'Le Figaro.'"

"No doubt you know the object of my visit," she said to the editor.

"No," replied M. Calmette. "Won't you sit down?" He then lit a lamp and placed it near the desk.

"Frankly at finding myself in semi-secrecy facing the man who had maddened my husband, my presence in the office known to all," Mme. Caillaux said dramatically, "I drew the revolver and, taking careful aim, fired low."

"Yes, indeed," interrupted M. Bourdard. "I observed that two bullets lodged in the base of the bookcase. But how do you explain the wound in the chest of M. Calmette, who was behind the desk?"

"I do not know," I continued to fire without stopping," said the witness.

"Are we to suppose that the weapon followed M. Calmette around in his efforts to escape?" asked the magistrate.

To this Mme. Caillaux had nothing to say.

Women Prisoners Rebel.

Fifteen ringleaders of the women prisoners in the Saint-Lazare Penitentiary who protested against privileges being accorded to Mme. Caillaux were placed in isolation cells to-day as a punishment.

Ex-Premier Barthou, in testifying to-

day before the committee of the Chamber of Deputies investigating the allegation that Cabinet ministers had induced the postponement of the trial of the swindler Henri Rochette, gave his word of honor that he had not supplied any documents to "Le Figaro." He said he had not directly or indirectly taken part in the campaign against Joseph Caillaux, then Minister of Finance. On the contrary he had been asked to intervene on behalf of M. Caillaux to Premier Doumergue on January 11, not as a personal matter, but in the public interest.

Premier Doumergue, according to M. Barthou, had heard that Gaston Calmette intended to publish papers which would have been injurious to the public welfare. M. Barthou said he had pleaded with M. Calmette not to publish them and had received a promise from him that he would not do so. For this he had been thanked by both M. Doumergue and M. Caillaux.

## CABINET CRISIS IN TOKIO

Saionji or Kato Probable Choice for Premiership.

Tokio, March 24.—The resignation of the Japanese Cabinet to-day gave rise to considerable discussion in political circles in Japan. The Radicals consider the disappearance of Count Yamamoto's Cabinet as a blow to the system of clan government, and they are fighting the influence of the old Conservative bureaucratic groups represented by the Satsuma and Choshu factions in behalf of what they term a truer constitutional regime.

The Emperor to-day conferred with a number of the elder statesmen and with the Marquis Saionji, former Premier.

The view is generally expressed that either the Marquis Saionji or Baron Takakura Kato, a former Foreign Minister, will be asked to form the new Cabinet.

An official statement issued to-day declares that the Cabinet had resigned on account of the failure of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers to agree on the budget. The House of Peers had reduced the appropriations for the navy, first, because of the allegations of corruption and, secondly, because of the failure of the government to accord an equal expansion to the army.

## O'CONNELL PRAISES IRISH SELF-CONTROL

Cardinal Testifies to Heroic Patience To Be Rewarded by Home Rule.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Boston, March 24.—"Just at this moment it is better to pray than to talk," said Cardinal O'Connell this evening in discussing the matter of Home Rule and the Ulster troubles in Ireland. Cardinal O'Connell had received a Tribune reporter at his Back Bay residence despite his rule never to grant interviews to newspaper men.

The crisis in Ulster, however, proved to be the "open sesame," and it developed that the Cardinal was more anxious to receive than to give information. Coming in fresh from a brisk walk on the esplanade along the river, he appeared at the door of his reception room clad in a black robe, edged with red, and extended his hand in a smiling welcome.

"I have come to ask you for a statement of the exact situation in Ulster," said the reporter, "and whatever message you may have to give the people of your race and church."

"No, no," he said, "not at this moment. The crisis is too delicate. The world is watching with bated breath, and a single word might be made of even more than undue importance."

"Is it possible that after all these years after the three centuries of struggle, of discussion of the simple justice of the claims, that there is any one who does not at least understand the situation, whichever side they take?" he replied.

"It seems essentially a matter of taking sides," he added.

"No, no," he continued, "I must refuse to add to the difficulties which confront a possible solution by a single word."

This was said in a tone of sadness as he stood looking down at the brown carpet. Then suddenly he raised his head, his face brightening up as he grasped the back of the chair.

"This much I can say, however: Whatever side any one takes, even though he be a rabid Orangeman, even one must admit that the self-control and the heroic patience of the Catholics of Ireland at this moment present a wonderful spectacle, really sublime in its import. I think that beyond that there is nothing I can say."

"What fact of their self-control has impressed you most?" the reporter suggested.

"The dignity of it. I wish you'd add that to what I said about their self-restraint."

"But I cannot talk any more about it. You must know that I feel very strongly in the matter. There have been three centuries of struggle for the Irish race, but just at this moment it is better to pray than to talk."

## BRYAN GETS PAGE SPEECH

Shown to Cabinet, with Ambassador's Explanation.

Washington, March 24.—Ambassador Page's complete account of his London speech on the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal, which caused the Senate to demand an explanation by the State Department, was received to-day by Secretary Bryan.

He took the speech with him to the Cabinet meeting, but declined to discuss the nature of Page's account of his address or the circumstances under which he made his remarks.

## Aviator Breaks Altitude Record

Johannisthal, March 24.—Limbogel, a German aviator, to-day established a world's altitude record for a flight with one passenger in an aeroplane by attaining a height of 18,600 feet in his monoplane from the aerodrome here.

The previous record for a flight with one passenger was made by the late Edmond Perreyon, a Frenchman, who, on June 2, 1913, rose to a height of 15,270 feet.

## Kaiser Meets King To-day

Venice, March 24.—Emperor William arrived here to-day from Germany and was received by the authorities while he was cordially greeted by a large crowd. He at once went on board the imperial steam yacht Hohenzollern.

King Victor Emmanuel arrives here tomorrow morning to meet the Emperor. He is to be accompanied by the Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## ASQUITH CABINET MAY FALL; KING CRITICISED IN COMMONS

Continued from first page.

The early part of the sitting was marked by a battery of questions fired at the Prime Minister and Colonel Seely. James Ramsay MacDonald fastened on one salient point when he asked Colonel Seely whether his attention had been drawn to a statement in "The Times" to the effect that General Gough had resumed his command with a written assurance from the government that he and the troops he commanded would not be used to coerce the people of Ulster and also to a statement in "The Morning Post" that a document had been drawn up in accordance with General Gough's desire and signed by the chief of the army staff.

This was the crucial point. Mr. MacDonald remarked that, according to statements in the papers, General Gough had taken away with him something in the nature of a trophy and again he demanded a statement as to whether the document had been drawn up in accordance with General Gough's desires and signed by the chief of staff, but nothing in the nature of a direct answer could be elicited.

The government is going to publish to-day "all the material documents" for discussion. From that statement neither Premier Asquith nor Colonel Seely would budge, and it was not until later in the evening that the almost unparalleled scenes came—unparalleled not for disorder or wildness, but for deep, significant impressiveness.

## Ill Omened Demonstration.

The coalitionists waited long for an opportunity to show their consuming resentment at what they knew was being going on behind the scenes, and John Ward, secretary of the Navvies' Union, gave them their first opportunity, with his daring suggestion that the King had, in this crisis, stepped beyond the limit fixed by the constitution. At his words the ministerialists leaped to their feet and cheered and cheered again. Volley after volley of shouts swept the government and Labor benches. The demonstration lasted three minutes, and told more eloquently of the spirit that had been aroused than a week of oratory or argument could have done.

Mr. Beck, from the Radical benches, said plainly that many Liberal members would resign their seats rather than be dictated to by officers who could be acquainted with only one side of the subject. Recent events, he added, amid tremendous ministerial cheers, had convinced very many even moderate Liberals that the whole system of officering the army is wrong.

In pressing his argument that the House had been and must not be dictated to by officers, Mr. Beck asked whether those officers should be able to run over to the War Office when they felt inclined, but his sentence was cut short by "Buckingham Palace! Buckingham Palace! Buckingham Palace!" in sharp, staccato shouts, following his own previous lead, this being the suggested substitute for the War Office.

The Unionists flamed into anger. "Shame! Shame!" they shouted, but they could not unsay what had been said. One of the most insistent memories of the night will ever be the shout, "Buckingham Palace! Buckingham Palace!" and the King has now been definitely dragged into the vortex of British politics.

Parliamentary Tradition Broken.

This is the latest and most startling development of the sensational crisis caused by the mutiny in the army, and its effects are bound to be far reaching. The most hallowed tradition of Parliamentary debate was broken when reference was made to the action of the King, and the fact that condemnation of his majesty's interference was followed by a tumult of applause, unprecedented in the history of the last eighty years, is a factor of immense significance.

What the immediate consequence will be it is impossible at the moment to foresee. The King has shown that he has a will of his own. He takes the business of ruling seriously, and has made personal appeals to the leaders of all parties with the object of effecting a compromise over the Home Rule question and of preserving peace in Ireland. It is an open secret now that he plainly told Premier Asquith that General Gough must be reinstated, and this made the coalitionists furious. If the government were dissolved to-day the probability is that the Radicals would endeavor to get back into power on the cry of "No interference from Buckingham Palace."

King Personally Popular.

The King has been gaining in popularity ever since he ascended the throne. He has manifested on several occasions his unbounded interest in the welfare of all his subjects, whether high or low degree. To-day he starts with the Queen for a short tour in Cheshire, and it will soon be seen whether his action with regard to the army is approved or disapproved of by the people at large. If the anti-Royalist demonstration in the House of Commons last night receives the sanction of the electorate a revolution will have been effected which must rank in importance with that of 1688. On the other hand, if the coalitionists in their outburst against the King represented the feelings of nobody but themselves, the general elections, which now cannot be delayed much longer, will teach them their lesson.

The section of the Liberals opposing what it denounces as a surrender to a military oligarchy is criticising the King with the greatest freedom. These Liberals resent his majesty's action in summoning to Buckingham Palace Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who, in his speeches, advised the officers that they might properly refuse service in suppressing the Ulster irrecconcilables, and criticise the monarch for dealing personally with Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the general staff, and General Sir Arthur Paget, command-

ing the forces in Ireland, who should have been dealt with, they think, only by the Secretary of State for War, in accordance with the customary official routine.

The Labor party members, who throughout Mr. Asquith's administration have been criticised by many of the rank and file of their party for seeming to be docilely chained to his chariot wheels, are in open revolt. They harp upon the fact that "Tom" Mann was sent to prison for six months for inciting the soldiers to refuse to fire upon strikers when ordered, and demand to be informed as to whether there is to be one law for aristocrats with army commissions and another for plebeians in the ranks when it comes to matters of conscience and obedience to orders.

## A Laborite Tirade.

Never since the days of George IV has the name of a reigning sovereign in England been greeted as was the mention of George V in the Commons last night. "The Daily Citizen," the organ of the Labor party, says: "Lord Morley let the cat out of the bag when he said that the King had interfered in constitutional government. The King has no business to interfere. Still, the blundering confession of Lord Morley is a perfectly true one. The King has interfered. He has been interfering all through. For months the Court has been nothing but a Conservative committee, in the activities of which titled women have been playing leading parts, headed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, who knows every army officer, young and old, individually and in the mass. She knows his susceptibility to feminine influence. To be an officer in the army is far more a social than a military distinction, as is shown by our mismanagement of the South African war. It is that which has created the crisis we have now to face."

The Unionist morning papers fully admit that it was the King's influence which secured the reinstatement of General Gough and the other officers. They express great indignation at the attack of the Laborites on the throne and the army, and take pains to explain that the Labor men are under a misapprehension in supposing that the officers were so ready to fire on strikers. "The Morning Post" and other Conservative papers boldly assert that a triumvirate composed of D. Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Colonel Seely, formed a deliberate plot to coerce Ulster by the employment of troops, and thus went beyond the intentions and knowledge of the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet.

Tell of Ministerial "Plot."

This plot, they declare, included a plan to arrest the Ulster leaders. But the "conspiracy" failed because the plotters misunderstood the feelings of the officers. According to these stories, the Premier was compelled to yield to the officers, in order to screen the blunder of the triumvirate of ministers.

"The Daily Chronicle," a supporter of the Ministry, admits that the government is in troubled waters and that a situation has arisen which will test the mettle and skill of the Premier to the utmost. It is understood that the documents which Colonel Seely has promised to publish to-day, revealing the negotiations with the officers, are very bad from the government point of view, and that the feeling is widespread that the War Office "has dreadfully bungled the whole business."

The fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was absent from Parliament yesterday gave rise to many rumors.

## Friends Criticise Cabinet.

The provincial Liberal papers, as is usual, are even more outspoken on the subject of the government's surrender to the officers than are their London contemporaries. "The Manchester Guardian" says it is with the deepest regret and some shame that it has heard of Premier Asquith's even partial acceptance of the doctrine that officers have the right to lay down for themselves the conditions under which they will continue to serve the King.

It continues:

"They are so treated because they are rich men and because they had the prejudices of their class. Not only, then, is there one law for the rich man in the army and one for the poor, but there is one standard for a Tory officer's loyalty to his oath and another standard for the private soldier with sympathies for the laboring man."

Similar comments appear in "The Liverpool Post," also a strong Liberal paper.

John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, declares that

the question is whether the atmosphere of the aristocratic London drawing rooms or the will of the majority of the people should prevail.

"The Ulster Orange plot has now been completely revealed," said Mr. Redmond. "Sir Edward Carson and his army have not and never had the slightest intention of fighting. As a fighting force against the regular troops they could not hold out for a week." Mr. Redmond continued:

"The plan was to put up the appearance of a fight and then by society influences seduce the officers of the British army. By this means they intended to intimidate the government and to defeat the will of the British people. The action of the commandere of some of the crack cavalry regiments offered by aristocrats has now fully disclosed the plan of the campaign."

"The issue now raised is a wider one even than Home Rule for Ireland. It is whether a democratic government is to be browbeaten and dictated to by the drawing rooms of London and by that section of officers of the British army who are aristocrats and violent Tory partisans."

"The cause of Irish freedom has in this fight become the cause of popular freedom and ordered liberty throughout the world. It is impossible to doubt what the result of such a fight will be. The second reading of the Home Rule bill will be taken on Monday, and the bill will be proceeded with until it finds its place on the statute books."

Belfast, March 24.—Major General Sir Cecil Macready, attached to the Adjutant General's Department of the War Office, paid a visit to Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, to-day. The general, who had been specially sent over to Ireland by Colonel Seely, the Secretary of State for War, to confer with Brigadier General Count Albert Gleichen, commander of the 15th Infantry Brigade here, arrived at Craigavon, the seat of Captain Craig, in full uniform. He declared that the object of his visit was to pay his respects to the Ulster Unionist leader. The incident is much commented on.

A party riot occurred in Cromac Square late to-night. Stones and other missiles were thrown and revolver shots were fired. A large force of police dispersed the rioters. Many persons were slightly injured and several were arrested.

## German Professor a Suicide.

Stuttgart, March 24.—The body of Professor Otto Harnack, one of three celebrated brothers, of whom Professor Adolf Harnack is the best known, was found in the Neckar River to-day. The professor, who occupied a position at the Technical High School here, had been missing for a month. It is supposed he committed suicide during a mental breakdown.

## Salt Cellar Fetches \$28,000.

London, March 24.—A silver salt cellar from the late Lord Ashburnham's collection was sold for \$28,000 at Christie's auction rooms to-day. The treasure, which dates from the period of Henry VII, is believed to be the earliest standing salt cellar in existence. Its height with the cover is 12½ inches, but it weighs only thirty ounces.

A pair of Charles II bottles at the same sale fetched \$14,500.

## MARTIAL LAW TO QUELL STRIKERS

Sheriff Can't Control Rioters and Guardsmen Are Called Out.

## CROWD SCATTERS AT SIGHT OF BAYONETS

Rumors That Arms Are Being Shipped to Foreign Laborers Stir Village.

Depew, N. Y., March 24.—This village was placed under martial law to-night, although the day had been one of the quietest since the strike at the Gould Coupler Works began, two months ago. The order was issued by Colonel Charles J. Wolf of the 7th Regiment at 7 o'clock. Crowds of strikers and their sympathizers who had gathered on corners were dispersed, and the soldiers were under orders to drive men from saloons whenever they thought trouble was brewing.

General Samuel M. Welch, Major George C. Diehl and Lieutenant William Gardner, of the 4th Brigade staff, spent several hours in conference with Colonel Wolf and his staff at the offices of the coupler company before martial law was established. Rumors that an organization of foreigners was shipping arms and ammunition to the foreign strikers, most of them laborers, had considerable to do with the step. It was feared that most of the foreign residents of the village were already armed, and that an outbreak, if one occurred, would be extremely serious.

The arrival of the troops to-day had a quieting effect on the strikers, who, when they reached the main entrance to the plant early to-day, found themselves looking into the muzzles of rifles. The only sign of a demonstration was at the time when a lieutenant in command of a squad from Company D had difficulty in breaking up a small crowd. At the command to charge with fixed bayonets the group broke and fled.

Two battalions of the 7th came in before daylight, and the third accompanied

the work train at 8 o'clock, making a total of 1,200 guardsmen on duty.

Buffalo, March 24.—The suspension of twenty-six motormen and conductors who refused to man the cars of the International Railway on which troops were to be carried part of the way to Depew resulted to-day in several hours of strained relations between the company and its employees.

The matter was settled late this afternoon, after a three hours' conference between a grievance committee and President E. C. Connette of the International Railway. President Connette held that the men had violated their agreement made following the strike of a year ago, and was so well satisfied that they were in the wrong that he agreed to reinstate the men and to leave the controversy to the national officers of their union for final settlement.

## PLAYWRIGHT PAIR IN DIVORCE SUIT

Richard Walton Tully Charges Eleanor Gates Tully with Desertion.

Los Angeles, March 24.—Richard Walton Tully, playwright, instituted suit in the Superior Court here to-day for a divorce from Eleanor Gates Tully, the author. The charge is desertion.

Richard Walton Tully and Eleanor Gates were classmates in the University of California, and soon after their graduation were clandestinely married, in 1901. About a year ago Mrs. Tully announced that she and her husband had become estranged for the second time within a year and that she intended to sue for a divorce. Her play "The Poor Little Rich Girl" was one of last year's successes. Mr. Tully is best known for his "The Rose of the Rancho," "The Bird of Paradise" and "Omar, the Tentmaker," now running at the Lyric Theatre, with Guy Bates Post.

At the time of the second estrangement of the couple Mrs. Tully said in this city:

"Mr. Tully and I have different ideas about life. Perhaps I am a little old fashioned or behind the times. I'm sure I'm an idealist, and that does not make for marital happiness. Our differences have never been over manuscript or money matters."

Later both Mr. and Mrs. Tully declared that their "differences were all the work of mercenary, mischievous relatives, and that they could not live without each other."

## SPRING WEDDING

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